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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 14 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the text of the declaration on the Gulf question issued today by the European Community and its 12 member States.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Declaration on the Gulf crisis published in Brussels on 14 January 1991 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

Following a meeting between the President of the Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the European Community were informed of the substance of the conversations of Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar with the President and Foreign Minister of Iraq.

They note that the Secretary-General will this evening report on his mission to the Security Council of the United Nations, which will have the task of evaluating the results.

For their part, the Community and its member States have from the beginning of the Gulf crisis supported unreservedly the full and unconditional implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

They have spared no effort in exploring all paths to a peaceful solution in conformity with these resolutions. In this spirit, the European Community had made known its readiness to meet at the level of the troika of Foreign Ministers the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Mr. Tariq Aziz, first in the Presidency capital and then in Algiers.

Through the Presidency statement of 4 January 1991, the Twelve had clearly indicated that if the resolutions of the Security Council were fully and unconditionally implemented, Iraq should receive the assurance that it would not be subject to a military intervention.

In the same statement, the Twelve had also clearly reaffirmed their commitment to contribute actively to the settlement of the other problems of the region and to establish a situation of security, stability and development, as soon as the Gulf crisis is resolved.

On the occasion of the Rome European Council on 15 December 1990, the European Community and its member States had indicated that they remained completely in favour of the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East at the appropriate moment.

It is a fact that unfortunately must be acknowledged that the readiness thus displayed to contribute to a peaceful solution of the crisis opening the way to an equitable settlement of all the other problems of the region has not, up to this point, received a response from the Iraqi authorities.

In the face of the continued refusal of the Iraqi authorities to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and in the absence of any signal in this sense, the European Community and its member States regret to have to conclude that the conditions for a new European initiative do not exist as at this moment.

Nevertheless, the invitation to Mr. Tariq Aziz to meet the ministerial troika remains on the table.

The European Community and its member States are conscious of having done everything that was possible to find a peaceful exit from the crisis. They remain determined to explore all possibilities for the preservation of peace in the respect of international legality. In this context, they request Arab countries and organizations to continue to devote every effort to bringing the Iraqi authorities to understand that it is in the interest of Iraq, as of the whole Arab world, that it should abide by the resolutions of the Security Council.

Ministers have asked the Presidency to stay in close contact with all parties concerned.

Ministers and their political directors will remain in permanent touch in the coming days to follow the course of the crisis and take any necessary decisions.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to state that, with regard to resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August 1990, the Government of Zambia is fully complying with the provisions of the stated resolution, under existing statutes, specifically under treaty obligations.

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LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COTE D'IVOIRE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Having regard to the final communiqué of the first extraordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (A/45/894-S/22025), and given the deterioration of the economic and social situation in Liberia, I have the honour to request a meeting of the Security Council. You will accordingly find attached a draft statement by the President of the Council, to which I draw the attention of its members, in the hope of establishing peace and stability in Liberia.

(Signed) ANET N'Zi
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

[Original: English]

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The members of the Security Council took note of the final communiqué of the first extraordinary session of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) issued in Bamako, Mali on 28 November 1990.

The members of the Security Council commend the efforts made by the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government to promote peace and normalcy in Liberia.

The members of the Security Council call upon the parties to the conflict in Liberia to continue to respect the cease-fire agreement which they have signed and to co-operate fully with the ECOWAS to restore peace and normalcy in Liberia.

The members of the Security Council call upon the international community to actively support the peace process in Liberia.

The members of the Security Council recall with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General with respect to the Liberian situation and reiterate in particular their support for his appeals for humanitarian assistance. In this connection the Council welcomes the resumption of the United Nations emergency programme in Liberia following the acceptance of a general cease-fire.

The members of the Security Council support the appeal launched by the ECOWAS Summit to the international community for increased humanitarian assistance to the people of Liberia.

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LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SWEDEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose a statement today by Mr. Sten Andersson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, on behalf of the Government of Sweden, which I should be grateful if you would have circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sweden to the United Nations

Annex

Statement by Sten Andersson, Foreign Minister of Sweden, regarding the Gulf crisis

Sweden regards the situation in the Gulf with deepest concern. Iraq's aggression against Kuwait can never be accepted. Iraq must withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces from Kuwait. It is the duty of the international community to ensure the compliance by Iraq with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

As a loyal member of the United Nations, Sweden supports the Security Council and its resolutions. Our support for the United Nations is based upon the fact that the ultimate goal of the Organization is to maintain international peace and security. The fulfilment of this objective may, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, ultimately require the use of force when other measures are inadequate.

In this extremely serious situation all peaceful means must be tried to their full extent. We urge maximum restraint until all such means have been exhausted.

Sweden directs an urgent appeal to the members of the Security Council to direct all their attention to the remaining possibilities to find a peaceful solution. Sweden expresses its support for the French efforts to this effect. We trust that the Council will remain actively seized with the matter until a peaceful solution will be found.

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S/22078
14 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 14 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his notes SCPC/7/90 (1) and SCPC/7/90 (1-2), has the honour to enclose the text of the message received from the Government of Rwanda regarding the measures it has taken in implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

Annex

In reply to your notes SCPC/7/90 (1) and SCPC/7/90 (1-2) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), I have the honour to inform you as follows.

The Government of Rwanda has since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis respected and scrupulously implemented all the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council designed to put an end to Iraq's aggression and its annexation and illegal occupation of Kuwait, particularly the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) concerning economic, trade and financial sanctions against Iraq and occupied Kuwait.

No trade or financial relations of any kind whatsoever exists between Rwanda and these two countries, and Rwandese airspace is closed to aircraft registered in or chartered by Iraq and occupied Kuwait or flying to or from these two countries.

I wish to reaffirm the firm resolve of the Government of Rwanda to respect and implement the decisions of the United Nations on this subject and to reiterate to you the great appreciation of the Government of Rwanda for the efforts you are making, in the face of this difficult situation, to restore and ensure respect for law and the primacy of the international legal order.

(Signed) Casimir BIZIMUNGU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and International Co-operation

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S/22079
16 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1991, for a further period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and of all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

Some major constructive developments have taken place since the last renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL. A Government of national unity has been formed, representing all of the country's broad political movements, and the army has assumed complete control of the Greater Beirut area. The Council of Ministers has taken the decision to further deploy the Lebanese Army in certain regions in the south and the West Bekaa adjacent to the area occupied by Israel. This will serve as a prelude to the full implementation of resolution 425 (1978), when the Lebanese Government and army, with the help of UNIFIL, will extend its authority over the entire south up to the internationally recognized boundaries.

Israel's brutal and well-documented policy of occupation has remained consistent for close to 13 years. Indiscriminate bombings, shellings and air raids against Lebanese villages have extracted a heavy toll in the form of innocent human lives, while last year Israel carried out over 22 air raids in Lebanon. Another feature of Israeli occupation has been the violation of human rights: arbitrary arrests, unlimited detention and physical punishments including torture, along with the denial of the basic right of detainees to be visited by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Harassment and confiscation of land and homes is also part of the everyday scenario, along with the deportation of their occupants. Large sections of farmland in the Arkoub region have been fenced off to build military roads and create a parallel civilian administration to undermine the Lebanese legal authority.

In view of these developments and in light of the new world order recently demonstrated by the United Nations, it is now Lebanon's expectation that the time has come for the Security Council not to tolerate any more the continuous occupation by Israel of Lebanese land and to demand the prompt implementation of

Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which Israel consistently flouts under the fallacious pretext of its security and in violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

In this context, the presence of UNIFIL continues to remain of utmost necessity to provide much needed assistance and support for the civilian population faced with the violence and arbitrariness of Israeli occupation; but this assistance cannot be a substitute for the fulfilment of its original mandate as set forth in Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which is to confirm the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon, through its now ready armed forces, in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

The Lebanese Government takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL command, troops and administrators, and to the troop-contributing countries for their efforts and sacrifices in serving the cause of peace. It also expresses its deep appreciation for the tireless endeavours of the Secretary-General and his aides, which are instrumental in the valuable presence and work of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have thi letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I transmit herewith a statement issued from Taif on 16 January 1991 by a spokesman for the Government of the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 16 January 1991 by the Government of the State of Kuwait

A spokesman for the Government of the State of Kuwait has announced that Iraqi forces continue to occupy all territories of the State of Kuwait despite the expiration of the period specified by the Security Council in its resolution 678 (1990) for the completion by the end of 15 January 1991 of the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from all Kuwaiti territories to the borders behind which they were deployed before 2 August 1990.

The spokesman added that no action had been taken by the Iraqi régime that would signal its willingness to comply with the will of the international community, namely, by withdrawing from all Kuwaiti territories and implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions.